

Oxford Democrat.

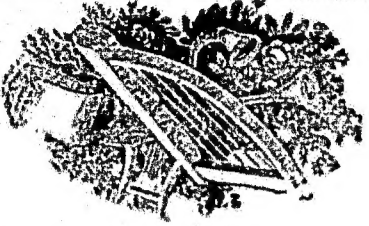
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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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POETRY.

THE TOMB OF RACHEL.

"The spot is as wild as can well be conceived—no
palms or cypresses give their shelter from the blast—not
a single tree spreads its shades over the ashes—not
the beautiful mother of Israel rest."—*Carmel's Travels in Je-*
rebo.

Hush! 'tis the last lone resting place
Where Rachel sleeps a dreamless sleep;
Let silence o'er the sacred spot
Her sternest vigils keep;
No balmy flowers, in dewy gloom,
Nor cypress shadow, veils her tomb.
Hark! solitude has laid the couch
Of this all-silent holy rest.
The dugs of the high winds of heaven
Alone roll o'er her breast—
Even here the ever-ghostly King
Hath spread his dark terrific wing!
The sweet, the loved, the beautiful,
Whose heart was gentle as the dove,
Whose radiant smile was calm as heaven,
Whose placid eyes were love,
Here rests in tranquil slumber now,
And "darkness sits upon her brow!"
No lofty column is unpeered
In honor of the voiceless dead;
Nor drapery of funeral pomp
May shroud her clay-cold head;
Yet in the heart her name is set,
And deep affection knows her yet!
The mother o'er her offspring's tomb,
Shall lift her streaming eyes to heaven,
And think of her whose trusting heart
By ceaseless grief was riven;
And in her burning bosom bless
The memory of "The Comfortless."
Sleep on, thou sweet one—calmly sleep!
Unbroken slumber rest is thine!
Yet for the glowing realms of bliss,
Thy spirit, all divine,
And pure and spotless as at first,
The fetters of the grave shall burst!

From the New England Galaxy.
ACCOMPLISHMENTS.

In the whole range of common expressions
there is none so indefinite as the term accom-
plishment.—Miss M. has just returned from a
fashionable boarding school. "Is she hand-
some?" "I never have seen her—of course I
am unable to answer your inquiry; but report
says she is highly accomplished, and how can
it be otherwise? The three years that she has
been absent, having been wholly devoted to
accomplishments." And what meaning would
we attach to the term? Why, precisely that
which our own mode of life, and habits of tho't,
or those with whom we associate, choose to
give it. If we have moved only in the world
of fashion, we have adopted its ideas with its
phraseology; and imagine the young lady who
has endured two or three years' tuition, accom-
plished in mind, and she has passed through
the same term of fashionable dissipation—ac-
complished in manners. Let us analyse these
accomplishments. In what do they consist? She
plays, and sings, but so mechanically that we
in vain watch to see the voice accompanied by
an answering feeling from the heart. She
paints, or rather colors, setting at defiance all
the rules of shade and proportion. She under-
stands the French and Italian, but will look at
you with surprise, if called upon to give the
derivation of a word, or a single rule, with the
grammatical construction of the language she
feels so much pride in exhibiting. And what
has been her progress, if we advance into the
higher branches of intellectual culture—into
those which demand persevering application,
and patient industry? These have never been
thought of at all; deemed wholly subordinate to
those which were to procure for her the envied
distinction. The grand aim for which masters
have been provided, and money lavished, was
to make her accomplished.

I have been too often led to hope for ele-
vation of feeling, purity of taste, and cultivation
of mind, in those who have been termed ac-
complished, and too often been cruelly disap-
pointed, not to turn from such eulogies with re-
suspicion, and with a sickening feeling to re-
gard those showy branches of education which
are so highly valued, to the exclusion of all
which tend to raise the female mind above the
mere trifles of the day.
What is the meaning which the well informed
and cultivated attach to the term accomplish-
ment? With them it implies the whole range of

female acquirements, thoroughly, but modestly
understood, nor is this all; with them, mental
culture alone is not sufficient. The conversa-
tion may be classically elegant, the memory
stored with the treasure of ancient and modern
literature; the mind enriched by reflection,
may be clear in its views and vigorous in its
decisions; and yet a void may be felt, a pain-
ful void, which the highest intellectual attain-
ments alone can never fill. And from what
source can this knowledge be obtained? What
can purify and perfect the character, complete
the work, and give a finish to the fabric which
has been constructed with so much beauty and
proportion? Mental culture has failed in its
highest object, reflection has but half comple-
ted its work, it has never been employed in
raising the mind to the source from whence
the intellectual spark at first proceeded; if it
has never dwelt with feelings of the deepest in-
terest on religion; as a woman's peculiar pro-
vince; the truths of which she would make
her dearest study, the practice of its duties her
constant aim. Religion has done more to ele-
vate woman in the scale of being, than every
other circumstance combined. To be sensible
of this, we need dwell upon the situation of the
female sex, as universally exhibited eighteen
centuries ago; or, as now seen among the de-
graded females of Asia, who occupied with
childish sports, and ignorant of any other source
of pleasure, are valued only as they may fur-
nish the amusement of a trifling hour; while
their thoughts can never rise even to assimilate
with those of their effeminate lord, who, priding
himself on his high prerogative, and his ac-
knowledge superiority, declares, "that Allah,
who denied to women the possession of a soul,
has recompensed the defect by bestowing upon
her an angel's form." Let us turn from such
degrading scenes—turn from the favorites of
an hour whose influence is powerful only while
their beauty is dazzling, to the enlightened, re-
fined, and pious females who have claimed the
homage of the heart, and the understanding.—
Look then at a woman in the scenes of domestic
life, mingling in the social circle, kneeling
at the domestic altar, ardent in the pursuit of
knowledge, and scrupulous in the performance
of duty, and say if mere accomplishments can
give her that moral grandeur, can procure for
her that high respect which she now attracts.

Should we wonder that men of sense, so often
deceived by finding a vacant head, an unfeeling
heart, or a disgusting pedantry, where common
report had prepared them for all that was esti-
mable in the female character, shall we wonder
they turn with an incredulous smile, from the
accomplished female, while they admire at a
distance the few gifted minds whose talents, as
displayed in their writings, have charmed, and
whose reputation has borne even the ordeal of
criticism, believe them a sort of intellectual
phenomena, rather as the exceptions than as
what their sex in general may approach?—
Shall we wonder that they at last turn to the
simple, unpretending being whom they at least
imagine will not wound by pretension, disgust
by pedantry, or call forth the smile of derision,
by her far-famed accomplishments and real
ignorance? But is it to those whose highest
praise is the mere absence of evil that we are
to look for the guides of the youthful mind?
Is it from such that we are to expect a benefi-
cial influence to be exerted on society? Will
their families be illuminated spots on the map of
the world? If it is the mother who gives the
first impressions of the heart, how great is her
responsibility, how sacred her duty to be all
that nature and providence designed her!

I would not lessen the value of those lighter
acquirements, which render the well educated
woman still more attractive: I would not take
from her a single resource which might serve
to divert the attention in moments of weariness
or to unbend the mind after severe application.
I would say that these are valuable, but only so
long as they retain their proper place, as sec-
ondary to higher attainments and more impor-
tant duties. Not until accomplishments are
weighed in the balance of reason, not until this
hackneyed word, so comprehensive, and yet
so indefinite, shall be understood to express the
highest degree of mental and moral superiority;
not till the education of a woman renders her
unwavering in the performance of duty, elevates
her mind from the trifles of the passing mo-
ment, places it on objects of interest, and ani-
mates her heart with the pure sentiments of
devotion, not until then, can she assume the
higher station she was destined to occupy, and
not till then will it be a boast to say of a lady,
that she is accomplished.

From the Carolina Gazette.
A SEA SKETCH.

It was now the seventh day since our depart-
ure, and the monstrous calm which surrounded
us, had lasted five days. Even at this dis-
tant period, I can call to mind the soul sicken-
ing scene—the four ships that had sailed under
our convoy, all lay astern, and appeared as if
suspended between heaven and earth, or ly-
ing upon the surface of some immense mirror,
whose polished face reflected minutely every
spar and rope, throughout the intricate mazes
of their rigging. Not a breath of air stirred the
canvass that hung in heavy folds against our
masts; all seemed imbued with the same list-

less apathy; our midshipmen, or such as
were not employed at their respective duties,
hung lazily about or gathered in groups, and
making apparently unsuccessful attempts at am-
using themselves. Our old commander
strode the quarter deck in silent meditation,
perhaps, in his remembrance, acting again the
scenes of his youth, or calling back from years
gone by, the features of those he loved—the
voice of the inmates of his early home, where,
alas! he would never again return. It was
midday, and perpendicularly above us, the sun
shone out with intense and parching heat—not
a cloud obscured the dazzling expanse—all a-
bove, below, around, was in unison—the bright-
ness of the sky, the parched and motionless at-
mosphere, the silent glassy ocean, with here
and there its surface broken by the ravenous
and hideous shark, skimming lazily along, ever
on the watch for its prey—all appeared to hold
communion, not to break this awful silence
of the deep. Our ship rolled heavily upon the
long swells, like some huge aquatic bird, lean-
ing first on one side, and then the other, on the
refreshing element. You may conceive at such
a moment, when there did not appear to suffi-
cient wind to waft a feather with what feeling
we heard the report of a gun, and to our ex-
perienced ears a heavy one. All eyes were
immediately turned in the direction of the
sound; and just emerging from the haze that
obscured the horizon towards the land, we saw
a sail, perhaps five miles to windward. She
appeared to have a steady breeze with her, al-
though our situation was no way altered; but
along with her might be seen the breeze, rip-
pling the ocean as far as the glass could reach;
the breeze spread ahead of her, and flew on,
curling and whitening the surface of the hereto-
fore glassy deep. All was immediately bustle
on board our ship, but no confusion—still we
felt not yet the effect of the wind, but the ship
farthest to windward showed signs of life; and
as her sails gradually belled, and showed their
bright round surfaces, she bowed and rolled
for a moment, as if eager for a start, and then,
dashing the white spray from the bow, pro-
gressed steadily through the water. Signals
from our ship were immediately given to bear
up, and, successively, as they felt the influence
of the favoring wind, they bore steadily down
upon us. During the time our commander had
pronounced the stranger to be beyond our
strength; and indeed already was the red tri-
ple row of teeth, and convinced the naked eye,
it would be madness to attempt to make any
resistance; and as the calm had lasted so long we
had no idea of seeing our heavier companion,
who should have been in company, but had
parted in the blow the second day out.

We too, now felt the enlivening power o the
breeze, and spreading every such of canvass,
flew, cheering on our way; and as the wind
unfettered and spread to view, the star-spangled
banner of our gaff, the sound of another shot of
defiance reached us as the Englishman spread
his studding sails to the wind, and crowded sail
on sail, wherever one could be placed. As
our ship bounded light over the wave, it was
evident our charge dropped astern rapidly, and
without having it in our power to assist them,
we saw the enemy come down upon their
hand over hand. We had been all running
before the wind, but two of our charge
now hauled upon the wind, being out a league
to starboard of the enemy, they bore away with
all sail set, while the smallest, a schooner, still
kept in our wake, as if still seeking the protec-
tion we could not give.—The Englishman gain-
ed upon him, and fired a gun to bring him to,
having apparently given up the chase of us in
despair, as we had gained considerably upon him,
notwithstanding his advantage in the start.
Immediately upon the report of the gun, the
schooner luffed, and stretched on after her
companions, but the enemy was in his wake,
and another and another gun flashed from the
pursuer, as he heared his prey, but still the lit-
tle craft held on her way, flying like a heron
from the hawk, until the heavy sound of two
or three guns in succession reached us, and the
sails of the schooner shivered in the wind, as if
she had at last given in, but as the frigate flew
past them with the speed of light, the sails of
the gallant little bark filled on the opposite tack,
and before the huge fabric of his enemy could
be stopped in his career, the little chase was
skimming away like a bird a mile ahead. A-
gain the sails were trimmed, and the pursuit
commenced, afresh—his enemy gained upon him;
they were now about league and a half in
our wake—now the frigate, with shortening sail
close aboard him, and she was given up for
lost, when the report of a gun was heard, from
the direction in which our enemy had first
made his appearance, and such was the anxiety
with which she had watched the chase, that we
just then discovered our commander's ship,
some time immersed from the fog, and bear-
ing down upon the scene of action. Now
comes the tug of war—as soon as our enemy
took the report he swung round, and with top-
sails backed, sullenly awaited, to revenge
himself for the interruption—then came the
answer of defiance, as the stars and stripes rose
majestically to the gaff of our gallant friend.
Never shall I forget the emotions of pride, with
which I gazed upon that noble ship, now to be
the champion of her country's honor, but full

well I knew the hearts and hands, to whom the
charge was entrusted—full well I knew, that
all that man could do would be done. On
board our own ship, things were also changed;
our sails shivered a moment in the breeze, and
then filled up on the nearest point to the scene
of action, but as the sun was fast sinking below
the horizon, and the wind right in our teeth,
and dying away, we were forced to be lookers
on at this interesting moment. Our situation
brought melancholy thoughts to mind, notwith-
standing the heart stirring interest of the
scene.

Before us lay the untroubled ocean, fast re-
laxing into its former motionless state, above
tee bright blue sky, undimmed by a solitary
speck, and far in the West, where Heaven and
Earth appeared to meet, the sun was sinking
in majestic grandeur into his watery bed, and
spreading along the surface of a dark cold sen-
sible carpet, as if to be more brilliant at the
last—all, spoke peace around, save man—even
here, amidst this scene of holy solitude, men
had met, and soon would close in deadly strife.
Now gun after gun reverberated along the deep,
still our Commander bore down in silence, and
save the flapping of his lighter sails as, one by
one, they were secured, no sound reached us
from our welcome friend. With breathless
interest we watched the approaching strife;
gun after gun was heard from our noisy foe;
no answering report followed; they were with-
in speaking distance—four or five guns from
our enemy, and we could see the splinters fly
from the side of our companion—another mo-
ment, now side by side, and thick and heavy
clouds of smoke envelope the combatants, and
the simultaneous report of a whole broad side,
came dealing over the deep, like distant thun-
der—another and another follow—the smoke
rises heavily from the scene of destruction, and
our enemy a moment before, riding n all the
pride of strength, now showed a battered hull,
as the gallant Commodore rounded his bow,
and raked him fore and aft; his crippled situa-
tion disabling him from changing his situation.
The two broad sides had taken effect upon his
deck, and lower rigging, carrying away fore and
mainmast by the board, leaving as if in scorn,
the mast with the Ensign of England, fluttering
in the dying breeze—while our frigate sailed
around, apparently uninjured, pouring in her
well directed fire at leisure, like some fierce
culture hovering over, and tearing a disabled
fellow—another moment, and the proud En-
sign of England came slowly to the deck and as
night closed around us, our ships again joined
company, and with a light breeze, and signals
for our convoy flying, we proceeded on our way.

ANECDOTE.

A week or so since a stage load of passen-
gers stopped at a little town in Ohio, for sup-
per. During the meal a red hot Bank man
took occasion to sound the landlord upon the
orthodoxy of his political sentiments. "My
good fellow," said he, "I suppose there's too
much intelligence abroad for Jacksonism to
have any footing here." "Why yes, I don't
think you can find one in the whole of our
place," said the little innkeeper. "Good, my
dear friend, give me your land," quoth the
Bankite—"I'm glad to see correct sentiments
abroad." "Why yes," continued the landlord,
"I'm Van Buren—most on us is for Van a-
bout here—there ain't none on 'em for the
Gin'ral now. Fact.—*Low. Adv.*

It seems to me that the grand secret of that
grace of repose which we see developed in the
antique statues may be defined as the presence
of thought and the absence of volition. The
moment we have, in sculpture, the expression
of will or effort, we have the idea of something
fixed in its place by an external cause, and a
constant diminution of the effect of internal
power. This is not well expressed, I fear.—
Perhaps I might illustrate the thought thus: the
Venus de Medici looks as if she were content
to stand on her pedestal and be worshipped.
Canova's Hebe looks as if she would leap step
off the pedestal—if she could; the Apollo Bel-
vedere, as if he could step from his pedestal—
if he would.—*Mrs. Jameson.*

From the New England Galaxy

A Good Suggestion. The Roman Catho-
lies have procured the seat recently owned by
Hon. H. A. S. Dearborn, known by the name
of Brinley Place, in Roxbury, to be improved
as a Nursery. Their school will commence
the first of December. We hope they will for-
nish the means and appropriate a building in
connection with this establishment for giving a
useful education to the numerous poor children
of the Irish in Broad street and other parts of
our city. Whilst they are offering to educate
the children of rich Protestants, we should be
pleased to see their benevolence exercised to-
wards their own poor, who are perishing in a
state of ignorance.—*Christian Watchman.*

The present tenants of Brinley Place cannot
but acknowledge that the above remarks of the
Christian Watchman are worthy of the most
serious consideration. The privileges these la-
dies enjoy under our free institutions, the pro-
tection secured to their persons and property
by the laws of a free and enlightened people,
the charitable feeling entertained toward them

by many very unprejudiced people have over-
whelmed them with insupportable obligations,
which they cannot better acknowledge (being
ladies of immense fortunes) than by immedi-
ately erecting the building proposed in the above
paragraph; the more especially when they
take into consideration that Harvard College
keeps open doors for all poor Protestant chil-
dren.

The Sisters of Charity, it is true, have un-
der their tuition about 200 poor Catholic chil-
dren, and about 150 attend another charity
school in the rear of the Catholic Church, still
this amounts to nothing when we reflect that
every poor child who is perishing in a state of
ignorance, is of Catholic parentage. Besides
the proximity of Brinley place to Boston, the
delightful season of the year on which we are
about to enter, leave no excuse for a moment's
delay. How pleasing will it be to see the little
bareheaded and barefooted urchins toddling
through hailstones and wading through snow
banks to Brinley Place to con their A. B. C's.
What spacious grounds for all manner of gym-
nastic exercises which the little bipeds will
stand so much in need of! It may be urged
that there will be danger of many perishing of
cold on the way—or of being swallowed up in a
snowdrift;—but what is perishing in a snow
drift compared to 'perishing in a state of igno-
rance'?

'To gild refined gold, to paint the lily,
To throw a perfume on the violet.
Nor is necessary to urge
'The debt immense of endless gratitude
So burdensome.'

which the late residents of Mount Benedict owe
to the community in which it has pleased Pro-
vidence to cast them. I would only observe that
in the opinion of many friends of religious free-
dom (!)—pitch pine is the best material for
building the edifice, and pasteboard steeped in
tar, the most durable as well as the most eco-
nomical material for a roof. It may be said
that such a building would be too combustible;
but as the inmates of Brinley Place retire at
an early hour, and are known to be remarkable
careful of lights and fire, there would be little
or no danger of accidental conflagration; and
in a country like ours where the laws are held
in the highest veneration by all classes of soci-
ety where neither bigotry, prejudice or hypo-
cricry can find foothold; and where Mobocracy
is unknown,—nothing need be apprehended
either from the hired incendiary, or the more in-
dependent ruffian who goes on his own hook.

Russian Tyranny. One cannot, without a
shudder, read the accounts of the horrible bar-
barity of the Russians over the subjugated
Poles. Less horrible deeds than the following
have caused revolutions. "A beautiful Polish
girl at a boarding school at Warsaw, aged only
15, who was found playing the national air,
"La Polonoise n'est pas encore perdue!" [Poland
is not yet lost,] was seized by the governor,
dragged to the guard house, and there whipped,
and violated by the Cossacks so shockingly,
that she died of shame and grief." This is on-
ly one among a series of atrocities perpetrated
by the Russian governor of Warsaw. Civil-
ized nations should make a common cause a-
gainst a despotism, which in the 19th century
is guilty of cruelties from the commission of
which a Nero or Dionsysius would have recoiled.
—*N. E. Galaxy.*

ONE DAY TOO SOON, Mr. Atlas!

A half bushel or so, of Saturday morning's
Athases were put into circulation in this vi-
cinity on Monday, containing in flaming
CAPITALS, the glorious Whig victory in
New Jersey, &c. &c. We did not learn
whether they were freighted by the Packet,
or by Uncle Sam's mail, but in either case
they most certainly came to a bad market;
for they could hardly be showed round, in-
to the hands of those who would consent to
take them, before the truth came through
the regular channels, and lo!—the tables
were turned; and the "glorious news" that
New Jersey was indeed "for the Constitu-
tion" and against the Bank, made the
hurried attempt to circulate the prema-
ture and false accounts of the Atlas along
the shore of Cape Cod, look like rather a
sorry affair.—*Barnstable Patriot.*

The Cause of Snoring.—The only change
which takes place in the muscles of respiration
during sleep is, that in proportion as the sen-
sibility is impaired, they are necessarily excited
less readily; and the act of respiration is thus
rendered less frequent, a more powerful appli-
cation of the cause being required; the con-
sequence of which is, that when they are ex-
cited the air is drawn in with great force;
hence from the relaxation which is apt to take
place during sleep in parts abut the fauces,
particularly in those advanced in life, and those
of relaxed habits, the cause of snoring. Thus
we observe that the snoring is the louder the
slower the breathing—that is, the relaxation of
the fauces being the same the more profound
the sleep. The loudest snoring I ever heard,
adds the writer, (Dr. Phillips in his Treatise on
Sleep and Death,) so loud as to strangle the at-

tendants, was in the last ten minutes of the life of a person, who died of a disease of the brain, impairing the sensibility, and who only breathed three or four times during that space.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, NOVEMBER 4, 1834.

ELECTION RETURNS. We continue to receive cheering news from all the recent elections. The present delegation in Congress from Pennsylvania, stands eleven for the People and seven for the Bank. In the next Congress it will stand seventeen for the People and eleven for the Bank, making a net gain of twelve votes. In Georgia the present delegation stands three for the People and six for the Bank; in the next it will stand nine for the People, Bank none, making a net gain of 12 more votes. In New Jersey as our readers are aware, the whole democratic ticket has been elected, and a large majority of the State Legislature, who will put in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, a Senator who will represent the wishes of that democratic State. In Ohio the returns received show that the Democratic candidate for Governor is probably elected, and that there will be no change in the delegation to Congress. Thus far the cause of the people has triumphed, and the fate of the Bank is sealed. In the large cities where the Bank can exert an influence, they have generally gained, but when we get into the purer air of the country we find that the yeomanry are not so easily bought or bribed. Here are no mobs or fighting. Illegal voters have little chance to escape detection, and democracy is triumphant.

At the meeting of the County Commissioners last week at this place the votes for Treasurer of this County were counted, and found to be as follows, Crocker 2239, Clark 2040, Mollen 1360. No choice. The law in such cases leaves it optional with the Commissioners to choose a Treasurer by ballot, or to let the old one continue.

On this occasion, the people not having made any choice this year, and the interests of the county being considered safe in the hands of the present Treasurer, with whose ability and integrity all parties are satisfied, the Commissioners chose to leave the question where the people had left it, and were not disposed to assume a responsibility not necessarily imposed upon them. The consequence will be that the present Treasurer remains such, until another is chosen and qualified in his stead. It is to be regretted that in a county so decidedly democratic as this, an unfortunate difference of opinion should have prevented a choice. Unfortunate as it respects the harmony and union of the party, for the public interests would be safe in the hands of either of the candidates. We deprecate this division mostly on account of the pernicious consequences to which it may lead. If each voter is to indulge his own individual preference in the selection of a candidate for office, no benefit will be likely to accrue to the individual selecting, or selected, but much inconvenience if not positive injury will arise to the public. We must be content to let the majority rule.

AMERICAN MAGAZINE. We have received the second number of this publication, the prospectus of which will be found in our advertising columns. For interesting matter and neatness of execution, it has far exceeded our expectations. The information which it contains is indeed both useful and entertaining. There are over forty articles in this number, illustrated by about thirty beautiful engravings. Those who have families will find it a most useful auxiliary in forming the minds of their children to habits of reading, and at the same time storing them with useful information. All who take an interest in such matters are invited to call and examine the specimen that may be seen at our office. The terms are liberal.

Will the publishers forward us the first number?

REPUBLIC OF LETTERS. We have received 20 Nos. of this work, an account of the object and merits of which will be found in the prospectus published in our paper. We need add nothing to the commendations there bestowed, more than to say that they are true and well deserved. Its cheapness and value are such as to render it an almost irresistible temptation to all lovers of reading. The works it contains are of standard merit and those who may think from its cheapness that there must be some deception about it, are requested to call and examine the numbers we have received.

Postoffice Committee. Our readers will recollect that at the last session of Congress, a Committee was appointed to examine into the affairs of the Postoffice Department, to sit during the recess. This committee have made themselves conspicuous by their partisan conduct, and by laying aside all those pretensions to fairness by which men are ordinarily governed. They recently addressed a letter to the Postmaster General requiring him to lay before them his reasons for removing a certain Postmaster in Ohio. We regret that we have not room to lay before our readers the reply of the P. M. G. to the requisition of the Committee. There is as much propriety in the demand as there would be in the House of Representatives requiring from a member of the Senate the reasons for his vote on a particular question. He states that though there were no particular reasons for the removal in question but what he is willing all the world should know, he cannot consent by giving his reasons, to sanction the principle set up by the committee of his right to enquire into the reasons by which he is actuated in the discharge of his duty. If he is guilty of misconduct, the law has provided the means for bringing him to trial and punishment. He freely submits all the books and papers of the department relating to his financial concerns to their examination and inspection. They have commenced a roving hunt, as Professor Everett calls it, in the hope of finding materials for another report.

The federalists claim a great triumph in Connecticut, because they have prevailed by a small majority, having out between five and six thousand votes since the last election. In New Jersey too, they claim a triumph, though the democracy have prevailed, because they say our majority is less than it was last year. This is a fair specimen of federal consistency. This is the way in which they make a victory out of a defeat, and such have been most of the victories of which they have had to boast this fall.

PENNSYLVANIA ERECT!

The Key-Stone State has marched up to the work in grand style. Her Democracy have sustained themselves nobly, and shown that although within the immediate influence of the Bank, they were not to be bribed into its support by its favors, nor driven to it by its frowns.

It will be seen by the list below, that our friends have elected 17 members of Congress, while the Bank Tories have succeeded in choosing only 11—and of these 11, five were elected by meagre majorities, averaging but little more than 300 each. The majority of the Tory Bank candidates in the 8 Districts electing 11 Members, is 6,358. While the democratic majority in 13 of the Districts sending republican members, is 17,010. The majorities in the 4 remaining Districts which have chosen democratic members, are not given.

In the present Congress, the Pennsylvania delegation are divided as follows:—Bank members 17—Democratic 11. In the next, it will stand 17 Democratic, to 11 Bank. So that the strength of the parties has been exactly reversed.

MEMBERS OF CONGRESS.

Democratic.

J. B. Sutherland
M. W. Ash
Jacob Fry, Jr.
D. D. Wagener
E. B. Hubley
H. A. Muhlenberg
Henry Logan
Jesse Miller
Joseph Henderson
A. Beaumont
J. B. Anthony
John Laporte
John Mann
J. Klugensmith, Jr.
A. Buchanan
S. S. Harrison
Julius Garbath.

Bank.

James Harper
J. R. Ingersoll
E. Darlington
D. Potts, Jr.
Wm. Heister
M. Morris
William Clark
Geo. Chambers
T. M. T. McKennan
H. Denny
J. Banks

In the Pennsylvania Legislature there will be an Anti-Bank majority in joint ballot of 41 votes! The Senate will consist of 25 Democrats and 8 Bank Tories—the House of 62 Democrats and 38 opposition—*Saco Democrat.*

The Democracy of New Jersey Victorious!

We have the official returns from New Jersey, which show a glorious triumph of Democracy over the Bank and Tory faction. The democratic majority for members of Congress, is 1141. We have also a decided majority in the Legislature, which will insure the election of an Anti-Bank Senator in the place of Mr. Frelinghuysen, who in connection with Mr. Southard, has so pertinaciously continued basely to misrepresent his constituents. The Assembly stands 29 Jackson to 21 Bank—The Council 6 Jackson to 6 Bank. Anti-Bank majority 10. This is truly a glorious victory, and one of which our friends have reason to be proud, when they consider the tremendous efforts made by the Bank and its minions to bring New Jersey to bow at the foot-stool of power.

In 1832, at the Presidential election, the Clay electoral ticket in New Jersey received 23,393 votes, and the Wirt ticket 480, making 23,873. The number given the Jackson Electoral ticket was 23,866. Showing an opposition majority of 17. This year the Jackson members of Congress have a majority of 1141 votes,—making a net gain since 1832, of 1155 votes.—*Id.*

GEORGIA ELECTION.

The election in Georgia has resulted in the complete triumph of the Union or Democratic Jackson party. The combined forces of the Nullifiers and self styled Whigs, who are the opponents of the Administration, are completely routed. The Union party have elected their entire ticket for Congress, consisting of 9 members, and a large majority of the legislature. This will secure the election of two Anti-Bank Senators to be chosen by the next legislature. In 58 counties heard from, the average majority of the Union candidates for Congress, over the Nullies and Wigs, is 1945.—Eighteen Counties remain to be heard from, which it is thought will increase this majority.

The Representatives from Georgia in the present Congress, stand 3 for the Administration and 6 opposed. Now, the administration has carried the whole ticket, making a clear gain of 6 members and a change of 12 votes. The N. Y. Evening Post publishes an extract from a letter dated at Savannah, Ga., on the 14th inst, which says—"From the election returns received here this morning there is no longer any doubt of our having elected our entire administration Congressional ticket and a very decided administration majority in both Houses—giving us a majority in joint ballot of from 50 to 60—certainly not less than 55. The contest has been altogether for and against the administration and the succession to the Presidency. The Nullifiers mouthed a great deal about Van Buren."

The New York Times, on the authority of Mr. Cannon, a member of the Georgia Legislature, states that the friends of the administration have a majority of 40 in the Lower, and 8 in the Upper House of the Legislature.

LATEST RETURNS FROM OHIO!

Cheering News!

The returns from Ohio bring up well in the aid of the good cause. The Globe of the 24th publishes returns from 56 Counties, which have given Lucas 21,250, and Findley 18,453.—This leaves Lucas ahead by a majority of 2,797. The Globe remarks as follows:—

The above contains most of the strong Anti-Jackson Counties in the State. Lucas is no doubt re-elected, and probably by a larger majority than Gen. Jackson received in that State in '32, which was about 4,700.

As to the returns of votes for members of the Congressional delegation, the Globe of the same date makes the following statement:

CONGRESS.

Jackson.

Taylor Webster
Thos. L. Hamner
J. McLane
J. Chaney
W. Kennon
C. Colerick
W. Patterson
J. Thompson
D. Kilgore
B. Jones.

The District now represented by Mr. Crane, remains to be heard from. Webster, Chaney, and Thompson, (over whose election there seemed to hang some doubt) the National Intelligencer itself admits, have been elected.

Mr. Lytle, whose defeat is mentioned in another part of our paper, immediately resigned his seat in the present Congress, in order to give his constituents an opportunity of sending some other man, if such should be their will. He is now candidate for the remaining session of the 23d Congress. It is thought that he will be re-elected, as he lost his election by 105 votes, and in consequence of some local difficulty as to the candidate for Sheriff.—*Id.*

South Carolina. The returns, which we have seen of the late election in this State, show a gain for the Union Democratic ticket, and ground for hope that the Southern limb of the coalition will ere long find itself prostrate in the only State where it has the majority. There is not however much reason to hope but that the Nullifiers have carried the day at the late election.

CONVICTION OF SAGER.

We have been favored with the perusal of a letter from Augusta, to a gentleman of this town, received yesterday morning, giving a brief account of the trial and conviction of Sager for the murder of his wife. The case was submitted to the Jury on Saturday evening, at 8 o'clock, and on Monday morning they returned a verdict of *Guilty*. The case came on for trial on Thursday—Messrs. Weston and Parris on the Bench. Thursday and Friday were taken up in the examination of witnesses, and Friday evening was occupied by Mr. Allen in behalf of the prisoner. Saturday forenoon was taken up by Mr. Sprague for the prisoner, and the afternoon until half past 6 o'clock, by Mr. Clifford in behalf of the Government. The evidence was then summed up and an able and impressive charge delivered to the Jury by Judge Parris. The case was submitted to the Jury at 8 o'clock, and the Court adjourned for two hours. When it resumed, the Jury had not agreed, and it then adjourned to Monday morning at 8 o'clock. The excitement was very great. The trial was held in the Meeting House of Rev. Mr. Tappan, which was filled to overflowing.

On Monday morning the meeting house was crowded full to hear the verdict of the Jury.—At 8 o'clock the Court came in, followed in a few moments by the Jury and prisoner, who was placed in the bar prepared for the occasion. Every eye, says our informant, was fixed upon the Jury. There was an awful pause. Question by the Clerk. "Have you agreed?" "Yes." "Who shall speak for you?" "Our Foreman." "Gentlemen of the Jury, face the Prisoner—Prisoner, face the Jury." "Mr. Foreman, what say you, is the Prisoner Guilty or not Guilty?" "Guilty." A motion was then made in arrest of judgment, but was not granted. Judge Weston then proceeded in a solemn and impressive manner to pronounce the awful sentence of the law. It was, says the writer, a solemn and affecting moment. Many eyes were wet with tears—many nerves were affected—the pulsation of many a heart beat with rapid strokes—but the prisoner's eyes were dry and his nerves appeared firm.

Saco Democrat.

In New York city on Wednesday evening last, an immense meeting of the democratic young men took place. "We had," says the Post, "an opportunity of surveying the whole vast assemblage from an elevated position, and a more gratifying spectacle has seldom claimed our attention. Such a collection of young, ardent, active republicans, united by one common sentiment, and animated by one spirit, all earnest and strenuous in support of the great republican principles and measures of the present national and state administration, is certainly calculated to add greatly to the sanguine and confident feelings with which the democracy of this city are preparing for the approaching contest."

The meeting was organized by the unanimous selection of William Van Wyck as President, and the appointment of the gentlemen whose names are subscribed to the annexed proceedings as Vice Presidents and Secretaries. Gen. P. M. Wetmore, Chairman of the delegation from New York to the Herkimer Young Men's Convention, rose and presented the report of the proceedings of that body. In a few well expressed and apposite remarks, introductory to the business for which the meeting had been convened, Gen. Wetmore took occasion to allude to the glorious victory of the democracy in Philadelphia, and commented in terms which drew a deep and solemn response from the whole assembled multitude, on the unprecedented outrage which marked the close of the contest in that city with the blood of democrats, sacrificed by the ferocious fury of the partisans of the Bank.

It gave us a gratification to hear the eloquent speaker thus allude to this bloody and unparliamentary transaction in terms calculated to excite, and to arouse a spirit of retaliation, but to calm and

Anti-Jackson.

B. Storor
Thomas Corwin
W. K. Bond
E. Howell
E. Whiteley
J. Shaw
S. F. Weston
S. Mason.

tranquillize the minds of his auditors. While he exhorted all within the compass of his voice to maintain and exercise their rights with the firmness becoming freemen, he at the same time implored them to show the forbearance and mildness which became their characters as democrats and friends of public order, and their feelings as men. Let us revenge the atrocious outrage committed upon our brethren at Philadelphia, said he, in reply to what seemed the purport of a deep murmur which ran through the assembly—but let us revenge the outrage through the ballot boxes! let us wield no weapons but our suffrages! The tremendous and unanimous burst of applause, intermingled with loud and frequent cries of "We will! we will!" which rung throughout the spacious hall, in answer to this sentiment of the speaker, attested at once the spirit of firmness and of moderation by which the democracy of this city have so nobly distinguished themselves in former contests.

The outrages committed previous to, and at the time of the late election in Philadelphia, demand the serious consideration of every well wisher to this country. It has been the practice of the opposition to ridicule the right of suffrage for some time past, and by endeavoring to bring it into contempt they have encouraged a spirit of lawless violence which has led to general tumult and to murder. To similar violations of law was the country invited last winter, repeatedly—an hundred thousand men, it was said, should be raised and marched to Washington to seize upon the Government—that redress could never be had through the ballot box, which was sneeringly described as the "Wooden Sceptre of the People," &c.—In one of the Philadelphia Wards, at the late election, Bankers, belonging to another part of the city, among whom were several city office holders, blocked up the window where the voters were polled, in order to deprive the democrats of the privilege of voting, and retained their position during the day; in Moyamensing, where the democrats were shot down, the Bankers stored a house, some time previous to the election, with the fire arms which were used upon the occasion. The building of the U. S. Bank was filled with armed men during the night following the day of election, and the bullets belonging to the prison, loaded with ball cartridges, were conveyed to the Mayor's office, the head quarters of the Bank party! Is it not evident, from these circumstances, that the supporters of the Bank are willing to effect by force what they cannot accomplish otherwise, and that the lives and liberties of citizens are made a mere question of power? The conspirators of the Bank are not more alarming than its acts of violence—it appears to be determined to break the country by one or the other, and the issue is now at hand which will decide whether the power is to be in the hands of the people and laws of the land, or an irresponsible corporation—corrupt, profligate, treacherous.

Boston Statesman.

Our "whig" friends seem to be pretty much in the situation of Crockett's plate, "well tickled." They are greatly troubled by "unfortunate questions," as the Transcript terms them—and, indeed, we may say the main question at issue is "a dreadfully unfortunate" for them.—*Id.*

The suggestion of our correspondent below is a good one, and is certainly worthy of attention.—*Portland Advertiser.*

INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

It is not generally known perhaps, that a direct line of intercommunication between the cities of Portland and Quebec, may be opened by making a road the distance of forty four miles from Andover in Oxford county, Maine, to Herford in the Province of Lower Canada. The route from Portland to Herford lies through the towns of Westbrook, Falmouth, Cumberland, Gray, Poland, Oxford, Paris, Woodstock, Rumford and Andover, thence through Township Letter C to the narrows of Lake Umbagog or Richardson's Lake; thence crossing said narrows which are about twenty five rods wide, through Townships No. 5, first Range, No. 5, second Range, and No. 5, third Range, to the line between the State of Maine and New-Hampshire, crossing the Magalloway river in Township No. 5, second Range, at the foot of Aziscons falls; thence through Gilmanton and Atkinson academy grants and the Indian stream tract to Herford, crossing the Connecticut river at Fletcher's Mills in Indian Stream Settlement two miles below the Lake Connecticut. There is a good road made by the British Government up to the line of Herford.

The County Commissioners for the County of Oxford are now about locating a road from Andover corner to the upper settlement on the Magalloway, in Township No. 5, second Range, 24 miles.

From Andover to Herford, the route is very direct, and free from hills, and a large proportion of the land in the vicinity is excellent for settling.

Should a road be opened in this direction, it would undoubtedly be much travelled, and greatly enhance the value of the large body of land in the north part of Oxford county, which is now lying waste. This region is beginning to attract the attention of settlers, and speculators in timber lands, and it is believed that a road is all that is wanting to cause the forders on the Magalloway to be as thickly settled as those of the Androscoggin are in any place of the same size. The Aziscons falls in No. 5, second Range, present many fine mill sites, appearances indicate, that the ensuing season will be one of activity, hitherto unsurpassed and that upon the river.

river render it navigable for boats to the mouth of the Magalloway, boards might be taken from these falls to Portland market.

James Rangeby and George F. Richardson, Esq's, are doing much as individuals for the improvement of this section of the State, and if others of equal enterprise and ability should engage in the cause, they would unquestionably find it a profitable investment.

UMBAGOG.

The safety fund system has been the standing hobby of the opponents of the administration of the State of New York. The friends of the Administration have been accused of exercising, through the local Banks of that State, the same influence they deprecated in the "Mammoth." The Albany Argus publishes a schedule of capital and stockholders, throughout the State. The whole number of Banks in which the stock and proprietors are ascertained is 64; 14 unascertained. The Banks in which the opposition are stockholders have an aggregate amount of \$14,898,660, while the capital under the control of the friends of the administration amounts only to \$7,362,000. The 14 Banks unascertained, contain about 4,000,000.

We learn from the Globe of the 24th inst. that the *Hermitage*, at Nashville, Tenn. was burned to the ground on the morning of the 14th inst. A part of the furniture, together with the valuable papers of the President, are supposed to have been saved. The fire was probably communicated to the roof by a spark falling from the chimney.

Imported Paupers. It is stated in the Boston Com. Gazette of this week, that an examination of admissions of the Alms-house at S. Boston, shows that there were received in that establishment during the year ending Sept 30, 1829, 396 Americans, 284 foreigners, and during the year ending Sept 30, 1834, 340 Americans, 613 foreigners. Decrease of American paupers in five years, 10 per cent; increase of foreign, in the same time, 115 per cent. Can any one doubt that the expatriation of paupers is a part of the parochial system of England; and that we are thereby made to bear a heavy burden, which must continue to increase until vigorous measures are adopted to prevent it?

POLAND.—The most atrocious cruelties are still being perpetrated by the cruel Autocrat of Russia against the unfortunate Poles. The nobles are compelled within two years to produce their titles, or be condemned to menial service in the Russian army, or to labor in the mines of Siberia. Several young students, in whose possession was recently found a volume of Wilejnska, have had their heads shaved in public, and one of them, aged 12, scourged to such a degree, that he died a few hours after.

The Maryland Free Press says that although the Administration party have returned but 17 members to the House of Delegates, small as the number is, it is greater by one than it was three years ago. It attributes the Federal success there to the profuse use of "Bank facilities." No doubt can exist but the Bank, and its retainers have expended hundreds of thousands to carry the elections in Maryland!—*Argus.*

RIPE BREAD. Bread made of wheat flour, when taken out of the oven or skillet, is unprepared for the stomach. It should go through a change ripen before it is eaten. Young persons, or persons in the enjoyment of vigorous health, may eat bread immediately after its being baked, without any sensible injury from it, but weekly and aged persons cannot, and none can eat such without doing harm to the digestive organs. Bread after being baked, goes through a change similar to the change in newly brewed beer, or newly churned buttermilk—neither being healthy until after the change. During the change in bread, it sends off a large portion of carbon, or unhealthy gas, and imbibes a large portion of oxygen, or healthy gas. Bread has, accordingly to the combustion of the physicians in London, one fifth more nutriment in it, when ripe, than it has when just out of the oven. It not only has more nutriment, but imparts a much greater degree of cheerfulness. He that eats old ripe bread, will have a much greater flow of animal spirits than he would if he were to eat unripe bread. Bread, as before observed, discharges carbon and imbibes oxygen. One thing in connexion with this thought should be particularly noticed by all housewives. It is, to let the bread ripen where it can inhale the oxygen in a pure state. Bread will always taste of the air that surrounds it while ripening; hence it should ripen where the air is pure.

A son of Bacchus happening in at a hotel in Lowell, run foul of a minister to whom he exclaimed, "I say minister, dont Lowell beat me!" "Lowell is a very large place, surely," replied the priest. "Well, wouldnt you like to be back and see this place a hundred years from now?" "Yes, I should like to witness the improvements that would be made." "Well you cant now!"

The late rains have raised the water in the Penobscot river, six or seven feet, and we hear that logs in large quantities are moving down. No doubt the mills will all be stocked for the remaining month, that lumber may be shipped from this place; and furnish a tolerable supply for the next spring trade. Present appearances indicate, that the ensuing season will be one of activity, hitherto unsurpassed and that upon the river.

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STATE OF MAINE.

BY THE GOVERNOR. PROCLAMATION.

For a day of Public Praise and Thanksgiving.
In imitation of the example of our Pilgrim Forefathers, and by the advice of the Executive Council, I do appoint THURSDAY, the twenty-seventh day of November next, to be devoted by the people of this State, to PRAISE AND THANKSGIVING.

And I do recommend to Ministers of the Gospel, and to the people of every religious denomination, to meet together on that day in their respective places of public worship, and there, with a solemnity suited to the occasion, to offer unto God the homage of grateful hearts and "to come before his presence with Thanks-giving."

And while we tribute upon the altar of devotion, our united prayer, and our earnest supplication for the forgiveness of our sins, let us fervently beseech Him "whose tender mercies are over all his works," that He would continue to us his goodness and divine protection;—that He would regard with special favor our Agriculture, Commerce, and Manufactures, and prosper our citizens in all their lawful undertakings;—that He would have in his holy keeping, the President and Congress of these United States, and all others entrusted with authority, and lead them to the adoption of such measures as will best promote the interests of the people;—that He would graciously smile upon our institutions of Learning, and prosper the means adopted for the general diffusion of useful knowledge;—that He would protect us from "the pestilence that walketh in darkness," and cause the voice of peace and of healing to be heard in our dwellings;—that He would restrain the vindictive passions of our nature, and lead us to cultivate every christian grace;—that He would continue to us the privileges of social worship, and accompany with a divine blessing, his word and ordinances wherever enjoyed;—and above all, that He would extend the Gospel of Jesus Christ to earth's remotest bounds, and fill the world with his glory.

And while we look to Him "who crowns the year with his goodness," for blessings upon ourselves, and ask Him to continue to us his favor and protection, let us learn to be content under the allotments of his providence, and to ascribe at all times righteousness unto our Maker. And the People of this State are requested to suspend such labor and recreation as are inconsistent with the due observance of the solemnities of the day.

GIVEN at the Council Chamber, in Augusta, this seventeenth day of October, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and in the fifty-ninth year of the Independence of the United States of America.

ROBERT P. DUNLAP.
By the Governor.
Roscoe G. GREENE, Sec'y of State.

FOREIGN NEWS.

Latest from Europe. London and Liverpool dates of the 15th and 16th September, have been received at New York. The only news item of importance is, that Ibrahim Pacha has succeeded in suppressing the insurrection in Syria, though not without conceding to the insurgents freedom from the conscription, the attempt to enforce which, was the chief cause of the revolt. The Sultan having learned this fact and having been strongly urged by the French and English Ambassadors to abstain from hostilities, has commanded his troops to halt, and postponed, sine die, the sailing of his fleet. This cloud, therefore, is dispersed for the present, and the East of Europe will continue to enjoy peace for some time longer.

The Liverpool Standard has the following paragraph: "We have great pleasure in mentioning the following circumstance, which has accidentally come to our knowledge: The American ship Morea, Capt. Girdler, on her voyage from this port to Boston, in January last, fell in with the British brig Effort, bound from North America to New Castle, water logged, and quite unmanageable. The crew, thirteen in number, were lashed to the rigging, where they had been thirty-three hours without food of any kind.—Capt. Girdler lay to immediately, lowered his boats, and in a tremendous sea, boarded the brig, and with difficulty succeeded in saving the whole thirteen, in a complete state of exhaustion. We ought to state, in justice to Capt. Girdler and the crew, that upon the refusal of the mate to enter the boat, in consequence of the state of the weather, the whole crew volunteered to accompany their captain. Prince Puckler Muskau left Paris to meet a Prussian officer who had called upon him for satisfaction, for what he considered an insult in one of the noble author's works. The duel terminated without injury to either of the combatants.

M. de Talleyrand said to his physician when he came to see him on his arrival at Paris:—"Welcome dear doctor, welcome, for I have no use for your services." In fact, M. de Talleyrand is in most excellent health, although he has reached his 80th year.

The Spanish Ministry have been defeated upon the question of whether the press should be subject to a censorship, 55 members of the Chamber of Deputies, among whom were the Ministers, having voted for the censorship, while 57 voted against it. The triumph over the Ministers was considered of high importance in the cause of political liberty.

An order had been issued by the Prussian Minister to Physicians, commanding them not to order their patients, unless in urgent cases

to visit bathing places. This was caused by the complete mania among the people to visit watering places: destroying their constitution, and waisting their substance and entailing misery on their family by their extravagancies.

Lady Gardner, an English lady, while riding lately near Naples, fell with her horse down a precipice of 200 feet, but miraculously escaped with only a broken ancle, although the horse was dashed to death.

The Rev. Lord Augustus Fitzclarence, son of the King of England, lately preached a sermon in the Henly parish church.

FIVE DAYS LATER FROM LONDON.
Mutiny of 1500 French Soldiers—Burning of the Convent of Lisbon and loss of 200 lives!

London papers to the evening of the 20th, and Portsmouth papers of the 22d Sept. have been received at New York. Accounts from the 7th says, "Lisbon is in a great ferment at the mutiny of 1500 French soldiers, who have dismissed their officers, killed their Major and are in possession of the barracks at Val de Perreira, armed, and with plenty of ammunition, defying the government, and demanding their dismissal and pay, according to agreement.—Two regiments of Cacadores, 5th and 10th, refused to march against them. They demand to be sent home immediately, with all their pay and the fulfillment of all stipulations. Last night a convent in which were living all the Miguelites taken at Madeira, was set on fire in four places by some persons, who locked the doors and took away the keys; the consequence was the burning of the building and the loss of at least 200 lives!

Don Pedro's health was very bad; said to be owing to dropsy in his legs. The Cortes have given Don Pedro the disposal of his daughter in marriage. The Duke of Leuchtenberg, brother to the Empress, (Don Pedro's wife by his second marriage) is confidently spoken of as the intended husband of H. M. F. Majesty. A subscription dinner was given to Earl Grey at Edinburgh on the 15th, at which the number of guests was 2000.

Blackwood, the celebrated Magazine publisher, is dead.

The U. S. frigate United States, in a trial of skill (sailing on a wind) in the Archipelago, beat the whole British squadron.

"Spirit of Jacksonism." These are words in the mouths of every true federal editor whenever an outrage takes place, let who will be to blame; but whence does the spirit of violence manifested at the elections in New York and Philadelphia proceed? From the Bank leaders—from Webster and Clay—from the party which boasts of its attachments to the Constitution, and its love of order. Mr. Webster declared in the streets of Baltimore, on the Sabbath and in the presence of an assembled multitude, that "these were revolutionary times," and Mr. Clay on the floor of Congress said we are in the midst of a revolution—bloodshed as yet,"—plainly intimating that blood should flow before the revolution was ended. It is to this incendiary harangues and to others of a similar character, until the recent disgraceful outrages owe origin, and which excited the Bank assassins to imbue their hands in the blood of the murdered democrats of Moyamensing, Well might Mr. Clay exclaim "We are in the midst of a revolution," when the party of which he is one of the principal leaders, resorts to open BRIBERY, to the BULLET and to ASSASSINATION at the ballot boxes, to overawe and to conquer the people. But this is not the spirit of republicanism—it is not the "spirit of Jacksonism."

POINT NO POINT.

"Good morning Snooks—how are you to day!" said Joe Bowers to one of his cronies. "In miserable good health," replied Joe, "and getting no better very fast," replied Snooks in a semi-dolorous tone. Albany Mercury.

The Federal party are always boasting of all the religion, all the morality, all the learning & all the riches: they may now boast of all their defeats.—[Lb.

Mr. Forsyth, during his late visit to New York, was invited by the democrats of that city to partake of a public dinner, which invitation he politely declined.

Poisoning at Sea. We understand, says the Salem Mercury of Wednesday morning, that letters have been received in this town from the ship India, Capt. Cook, belonging to this town, dated at Batavia, stating that on his passage from Liverpool, he had discovered an attempt to poison him. Two of his crew, shipped in Liverpool, were the culprits. He fortunately discovered the poison in his coffee, by the taste, before drinking any quantity, and on investigation, having procured either a confession, or sufficient proof, placed the fellows in irons, and carried them into Batavia.

On Tuesday, at 12 o'clock, a GRAND SALUTE OF ONE HUNDRED AND ONE GUNS was fired in Boston in honor of the splendid triumphs of the Democratic party, in the States of Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Georgia.

Quebec, Oct. 5. The high price of lumber in the market now admit the owners of rafts of lumber, on the way down from Montreal, to pay large sums to be towed by the steamers; and several of the latter have been thus engaged during the last week. In one instance as high as £170 is said to have been paid for one raft.

Bowdoin College. By a catalogue just received, it seems that there are at present 142 students.—A new system of College government has been adopted. The old system of suspensions, rustications, and expulsions, is abolished; and when any student shall become neglectful of his studies, or guilty of grossly improper conduct, his parents or guardian are to receive particular information, and remove him, if necessary, to his home.—[Eastern paper.]

A FEW HINTS.

To the oppressor: Go thou and learn this one lesson, that tyranny never produced one spark of love in the breast of man. It thou hast felt justified from the supposition that God will deal much worse with a part of his creation, go and learn what this meaneth: "He will have mercy, and not sacrifice."

To the bigot and hypocrite: Supposing you should dispense with your hypocritical cant; for you may rest assured that however successful community will treat you according to your character. They will tear the veil of hypocrisy from before your face, and then you will appear in your real deformity.

To the Pharisee: Just lay aside your boasting; do not imagine that you can convince us of your goodness, by the oft repeated confession of your sins before men: for we would willingly spare you the trouble of convincing us of the depravity of our fellow creatures, by expatiating on your own: which if I shall say is true, would make you a fit subject for Bedlam; and if false, you are not worthy the confidence of God or man.

ROAD NOTICE.

The Petitioners for, and all others interested in, the contemplated new road from Paris Hill to Stowell's Mills, are requested to meet at Norris' Hotel, on Thursday the 13th inst. at 9 o'clock, A. M. to explore the route—if that day be stormy, the next fair day.

MARRIED.

In Saco, Mr. Samuel F. Scamman to Miss Olive Moody. Mr. Henry A. Morrell to Miss Sarah A. Littlefield. Mr. Foxwell C. Foss to Miss Sarah P. Webster.
In Lewiston, Mr. William Small to Miss Laura Randall.
In Topsham, Mr. Hiram Jenkins, of Wales, to Miss Mary Hunter, of T.
In Portland, Mr. Daniel C. Colesworthy to Miss Mary Jane Bowers. Mr. William Huse to Miss Mary Jane McKenny. Mr. Cady Clark, of Hampton, N. H. to Mrs. Lucy T. Porter.
In Gorham, Mr. John McLellan, Esq. of Cornish, to Mrs. Eliza Ann Carey of G.
In Calais, Hamlett Bates, Esq. Editor and Proprietor of the St Croix Courier, to Miss Martha Langley, of Portland.
In Thomaston, Mr. Edwin Rose to Miss Caroline S. Fuller. Mr. Edward B. Leonard to Miss Mary Ann Killa.
In Parsonsfield, Mr. John McArthur to Miss Fuldah Dalton.

DIED.

In Portland, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Mr. Royal P. Lock, aged 28 years; Mrs. Mary Ingraham aged 75; Mrs. Rebecca Fogg, wife of Wm. H. Hall, aged 19.
In Thomaston, Mrs. Polly, wife of Mr. Roland Wade, aged 59.
In Augusta, Mr. Thomas aged 78.
In Warren, Mr. Samuel Boggs, a revolutionary pensioner, aged 75.
In Gorham Mr. James Phinney aged 93 years and 6 months.
In Biddeford, Mrs. Lydia, wife of Capt. Seth Spring, 63.
In Eastport, Thaddeus P. son of Mr. Jesse Olmstead, aged 18.
In Boston, John W. Davis, Esq. Clerk of the District Court of the United States, aged 42 years.
In Lyndeborough, N. H. on the 22th of April 1834, Mr. Jacob Wellman, at the advanced age of 88 years. He was a soldier of the American Revolution of 1776; and was wounded in the long to be remembered battle of Bunker's Hill, and had lived on one farm for nearly eighty eight years.

At Rumford Corner.
Just rec'd—
CIRCASSIANS, MERINOS, RATTINETS, TIBET SHAWLS & PLAINS, HIRKS.
HARRI PRINCE'S entire new patterns, Black, Brown, Red & Purple Glazed Cambrics, Fine Laces, Cambrics, Muslins, Lanes, Edgings, Fontages, Bindings, Buttons, and SILK GOODS.
Together with a variety of other New Goods suitable for the Season.
At a Fine ground Redwood, Logwood & Camwood, Madder, Guter, Indigo, Blue Vitriol, &c.
By J. N. T. D.—500 PATENT Men's short Stockings.
Oct. 30, 1834. J. H. WARDWELL.

MERINOS & CIRCASSIANS.

THIS day received from Baxton, a large supply of MERINOS, CIRCASSIANS, CALICOES, SILKS, HIRKS, SILKS, BUCKS, LOTIE, CASIMERS, GALETS & PETERSILMS.
Together with a general assortment of articles usually found in Country Stores, all of which will be sold at lowest prices for Cash, produce, or approved credit, by MOSES HAMMOND.
Paris, Oct. 13 1834.

J. H. WARDWELL

HAS just received
BUFFALO or LION'S SKIN, for men's over coats.
Also—An additional supply of BROADCLOTHS, CASIMERS, SATINETTS, Paddings, Canvases, Linings, and real French Sewing Silk & Twist.
A few BUFFALO SKINS, FUR CAPS & GLOVES
Also—Sheet Iron, and quantity of Wilson & Hawkesworth's CAST STEEL.
Rumford, November 3, 1834. 6 w 12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

JOSEPH WALKER.

late of Concord, in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to FERRIS C. VINCENT, Esq. of Rumford, my Attorney, FRANCIS N. FISK, Esq. of Portland, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 12

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

SUSANNAH WALKER.

late of Concord in the County of Merrimack and State of New Hampshire, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to my Attorney, FERRIS C. VINCENT, Esq. of Rumford, FRANCIS N. FISK, Esq. of Portland, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 12

Administrator's Sale.

NOTICE is hereby given that by virtue of a License of the Hon. Stephen Emery, Judge of Probate, of the County of Oxford, there will be exposed for sale at the house of the deceased in said County on Tuesday the second day of December next, at one of the clock P. M. so much of the real estate of John Abbot late of said Andover, deceased, as will produce the sum of Seven Hundred and Fifty Dollars for the payment of his debts and incidental charges of said Abbot, situated in said Andover, and a new in the Congress Hotel Meetinghouse at Rumford Point.

JOSEPH ROLF, Administrator of said Estate.
Rumford, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

Commissioner's Notice.

WE the subscribers having been appointed by the Hon. Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, to receive and examine claims of the several Creditors to the Estate of Henry Colegate, late of Waterford in said County deceased, represented intestate, hereby give notice that a further time of three months from the 15th day of September last, is allowed to said creditors to bring in and prove their claims; and that we will attend that service at the office of C. Whitman in said Waterford, on Saturday the 23d day of November next at one o'clock in the afternoon.

LEANDER GAGE, Commissioner.
AMERICA HAMLIN, Commissioner.
Waterford, Oct. 23, 1834.

THE subscribers hereby give public notice to all concerned that they have been duly appointed and taken upon themselves the trust of Administrators on the estate of

HEZEKIAH PIKE.

late of Paris, in the County of Oxford, Yeoman, deceased, by giving bonds as the law directs—They therefore request all persons who are indebted to said deceased's Estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

JOSIAH DUDLEY, ANN J. PIKE.
Paris, Oct. 21, 1834.

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

EDMUND TOMBS.

late of Hiram, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

SIMEON PEASE.
Cornish, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

THE subscriber hereby gives public notice to all concerned that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator on the estate of

DANIEL H. BONNEY.

late of Cushing, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to said deceased's estate to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon to exhibit the same to

AUGUSTUS S. C. STRICKLAND
Wilton, Oct. 21, 1834. 3 w 11

1000 Lambs

PELT'S, wanted by
Paris August 2, 1834. A. ANDREWS & Co.

DUMFRIES'

Itch Ointment!

THE extensive sale and established reputation of Dumfries' Itch Ointment, encourages the proprietor to recommend it with renewed confidence to the public as a most innocent as well as powerful application for this annoying disease. The most inveterate cases have been cured in one hour by this esteemed Ointment. It contains no Mercury, or other noxious ingredient, and may be confidently applied even to the youngest children, or pregnant females. Price, 37 1-2 cents.

DR. RELFES

ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS.

For Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Listlessness, Headache, Costiveness, Flatulence, Cholera, Bilious Affections, &c.

TO comment on the efficacy of these Pills, after a successful experience of many years in England and America has established their reputation is needless. Suffice it to observe, that for redundancy of Bile, Flatulence, Costiveness, Headache, &c. &c. they will undoubtedly prove far more serviceable than those drastic purges too frequently employed, and will not only at the same time tend to remove the offending cause by gentle motions, and strengthen the digestive organs, but improve the appetite and renovate the system. Price 50 cents.

DR. RELFES

VEGETABLE SPECIFIC.

For Sick Headache, &c. Price 50 cents.

* * * None genuine, unless signed on the outside printed wrapper by the sole Proprietor, T. KIDDER, successor to the late Dr. Conway.

For sale, with all the other "Conway Medicines," at his Counting Room, No. 99, next door to J. Kidder's Drug Store, corner of Court and Hanover Streets; or at Concord Hall, Boston—and also, by his special appointment, by SMITH & BENNETT, Norway-Village, who have also for sale all the justly celebrated medicines prepared by him.

Larger discount to those who buy to sell again.

[No. 6.]

JOB WORK,
Executed with neatness
and despatch at this
OFFICE

